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# LLANFYLLIN

## Rural District Council

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE



# Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

# YEAR 1960

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R. A. Bryan, Printer, Llanfyllin.

WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH  
RECEIVED

12 MAR 1962

A.



1960

Chairman : Mr. J. Trevor Jones, J.P.

Parish :	Members :
Carreghofa	R. W. Lewis
Guilsfield (Without)	J. T. Jones, J.P., J. T. Thomas, Ll. Stafford Jones
Garthbeibio	Richard Lewis
Hirnant	D. E. Roberts
Llandrinio	J. S. Evans
Llandysilio	F. R. Thomas
Llanerfyl	E. H. Mills
Llanfair Caereinion	J. E. Hughes, I. R. Roberts, D. J. Jones
Llanfechain	Rev. D. J. C. Jones
Llanfihangel	J. F. Jones
Llangadfan	Mrs. G. M. Humphreys
Llangyniew	T. P. Hughes
Llangynog	G. J. Jones
Llanrhaedr (Mont.)	Simeon Jones
Llansantffraid (Pool)	T. M. Edwards
Llansantffraid (Deytheur)	Glyn Owen
Llanwddyn	T. O. Rickett
Meifod	R. N. Jones, E. E. Chapman
Pennant	G. J. Owen, J.P.

Clerk : Glyn Jones

*CHAIRMAN OF HEALTH AND GENERAL PURPOSES  
COMMITTEE :*  
J. T. THOMAS

*MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :*  
ELINOR M. GREVILLE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.  
(Appointed May, 1960)

*SURVEYOR AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR :*  
LL. O. EVANS, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.H. (Meat and Other Foods)

*ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS :*  
GEORGE E. WOODS, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.H.  
(Meat and Other Foods)

E. FRANCIS ROBERTS, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.H.  
(Meat and Other Foods)

*To the Chairman and Members of the Llanfyllin Rural  
District Council.*

It is with pleasure that I submit to you the Annual Report for 1960.

I was your Medical Officer for only the latter three-quarters of this year, so that, once again, I am partly dependent upon others for my information.

During 1960 the Llanfyllin district local water undertaking was taken over by the newly-formed Montgomeryshire Water Board and I referred to this in my report last year; it is, as yet, too soon to assess the advantages or disadvantages accruing therefrom.

1960 was, generally, a favourably healthy year for the district and the statistics for the area compare favourably with the national statistics. Only in one respect do they appear to be unfavourable, namely in the continuing decline of the population. This is presumably due to the emigration of the younger members of the population to the large towns and industrial areas.

On a happier note, it is gratifying to see that the stillbirth rate has decreased, but even so, the illegitimacy rate has risen.

The infant mortality rate has declined and there were no maternal deaths.

Infectious diseases, apart from a small and mild outbreak of whooping cough in June and July, were not significantly important in 1960. A number of cases of primary pneumonia were notified, chiefly affecting adults, but unrelated to an epidemic such as Influenza as was the case at the time in other districts.

Significantly, an epidemic of measles of some magnitude occurred in other districts of Montgomeryshire during the year, but only two such cases were actually notified in the Llanfyllin Rural District. Whether this was a true picture or a result of the non-notification of cases is not certain.



The chief causes of deaths in the area during 1960 were from heart disease and vascular lesions of the nervous system. In the case of heart disease, 50% were due to coronary heart disease, the 60-80 years age group, in this instance, being chiefly affected.

Deaths from cancer of all types and of cancer of the lung in particular decreased. This is remarkable since there was an increase of 0.48% per 1,000 population of lung cancer in the country as a whole in 1960. One hopes that perhaps this decrease may be a result, in part, of the efforts of those concerned with the Anti-Cancer Campaign, although recently I have noticed an apathetic attitude by the public to this cause.

The Anti-Poliomyelitis Campaign extended its services to the "under 40 years" in 1960; the highest percentage registration occurred in the 1953-1958 age group; the lowest in the 1920-1932 age group. The Registrar-General's figures for this year showed a decline in the number of deaths from anterior poliomyelitis.

Regulations (Public Health Infectious Diseases Amendment Regulations, 1960) providing for the notification by medical practitioners to the Medical Officer of Health, of all cases of anthrax, came into operation as from December 10th, 1960.

Once again my thanks are due to the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Ll. O. Evans, and his staff for their help and friendly co-operation during 1960, and in particular to Mr. Evans for preparing the part of the report relating to the Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

ELINOR M. GREVILLE

Medical Officer of Health.

November 25th, 1961.

SECTION "A"

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area of the District—163,477 Acres.  
Registrar-General's estimate of the mid-1960 resident  
Population—9,680.  
Number of Inhabited Houses, according to Rate Books  
—3,162.  
Rateable Value—£86,518.  
Sum represented by a Penny Rate—£343.

VITAL STATISTICS

POPULATION.

Estimated mid-1960—9,680.  
„ mid-1959—9,700.  
„ mid-1958—9,730.

These figures demonstrate the still steady decline in the population. The 1960 live births were 15 more than in 1959, and stood at the figure of 137. As the number of deaths was 112, the *natural* increase in the population was 25, being a decrease as compared with 1959.

	Births		
<i>Live births</i>	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	60	70	130
Illegitimate	3	4	7
	—	—	—
Total	63	74	137

*Live birth rate* per 1,000 estimated population (Crude) ... 14.15  
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ (Adjusted) 16.56  
*Illegitimacy rate* 5 per cent of total live births.

*Stillbirths—*

Sex	Legitimate	Illegitimate
Male	1	—
Female	1	—
Total	2	—

*Rate* per 1,000 births (live and still) ... 14.38.  
The number of stillbirths fell from 6 in 1959 to 2 in 1960.  
Both these births were legitimate.

### Infant Mortality

There were two deaths of infants under 1 year of age; both occurred in hospital.

*Total Infant Mortality Rate ...* 14.79 per 1,000 live births.

*Neo-natal Mortality Rate .....* 14.79 per 1,000 live births.

(Death under 4 weeks)

The two infant deaths occurred in this age group.

*Perinatal Mortality Rate .....* 28.7 per 1,000 total births....

(Approximately half that of 1959).

This rate was caused by two stillbirths.

*The Causes, according to Age and Sex Distribution of the infant deaths are shown as follows:—*

<i>Cause</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Total</i>	
			<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
Hæmolytic Disease of newborn	M	2 days	1	—
Prematurity	F	2 days	—	1
<i>Totals</i>			1	1

*Maternal Mortality Rate ...* Nil.

It is gratifying that the stillbirth rate has declined. The fact that two such stillbirths occurred still presents us with an existing perinatal birth rate (deaths prior to, during and immediately after childbirth).

Improvement in the neo-natal death rate (deaths under one week) has outstripped the improvement in the perinatal mortality rate.

Prior to October, 1960, the registration of stillbirths in England and Wales did not give any information as to the cause of death. Several Local Authorities were already conducting their own investigations in this direction. The General Registrar's office and the Ministry of Health, with the co-operation of these Local Authorities, arranged a study of stillbirths and deaths under one week which had taken place within a specified year. The information gained showed that developmental ~~difficulties~~ *defects* are the root cause of stillbirths and neo-natal deaths, and result in congenital malformations, or incomplete development, as in prematurity or immaturity. It was noted that, as the result of the improvement which has taken place in obstetric technique, such conditions as difficult labour did not play an important part in this loss of life. It is hoped that further such statistical observations will bring more information to light.



Deaths	
Males:	67.
Females:	45.
Total:	112.

<i>Death rate</i> per 1,000 estimated population (Crude) ...	11.57.
“ “ “ “ “ “ (Adjusted)	11.11.

### COMPARATIVE MORTALITY RATES, 1960

	Llanfyllin R.D.	Monts.	E. & W.
Birth Rate (Adjusted)	16.56	17.0	17.1
Death Rate (Adjusted)	11.11	12.0	11.5
Maternal Mortality Rate	Nil	—	—
Infant Mortality Rate	14.79	17.0	21.7
Neonatal Mortality Rate	14.79	12.9	15.6
Stillbirth Rate	14.38	27.8	19.7
Perinatal Mortality Rate	28.7	38.6	32.9

The table below shows the cause according to age and sex distribution of deaths.

There were 112 deaths, the majority being males. The chief causes of death were:—

- (1) Heart Disease.
- (2) Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System.
- (3) Coronary Heart Disease.
- (4) Cancer.

Cancer deaths were seven less than in 1959; there was only one death from lung cancer as compared with five in 1959.

A slight increase in the incidence of deaths from pneumonia was not associated with influenzal disease as in 1959, but with a higher notification rate of acute primary pneumonia. There were six deaths below the age of 25 years and they were distributed as follows:—

<i>Cause</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>
Prematurity	2 days	F
Hæmolytic Disease of the newborn	2 days	M
Wilm's Tumour	3 years	F
Fracture of Skull (accidental)	16 years	F
Diabetes	24 years	F
Leukæmia	13 years	F

12  
6



The first two deaths, prematurity and Hæmolytic disease of the newborn, are discussed elsewhere in the report.

Leukæmia and Wilm's tumour are two diseases for which no specific cause or cure is known as yet. It is true that the incidence of leukæmia has been on the increase; in 1931 685 deaths occurred; in 1957 2,394 deaths occurred in England and Wales. Whether this apparent increase is due to the aging of the population and improved methods of diagnosis is not certain. The danger from ionizing X-ray radiation must also be born in mind. The rate of ionization in Hiroshima was  $4\frac{1}{2}$  times that for the general population in Japan after the atom bomb was exploded.

Nevertheless, there was only one death from leukæmia in the district in 1960, and only one in 1959, and the figures for the county as a whole during the last 10 years remain fairly constant.

# DEATHS BY AGE, CAUSE AND SEX

Cause	Sex	Age Groups										Total	
		0-5	5-10	10-20	20-30	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	M	F
Malignant neoplasm stomach	M							2	1			3	—
Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus	M								1			1	—
Malignant neoplasm breast	F					1			1			—	—
Malignant neoplasm uterus	F								1	1		—	2
Malignant neoplasm lymphatic neoplasms	M								1	1		—	—
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	F	1					1	1	1			—	4
Diabetes	F	1										—	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	M				1	1		2	5	4		12	—
Coronary heart disease,	F							2	4	2		—	8
angina	M							4	6	1		10	—
Hypertension with	F							3	2			—	6
heart disease	M							2	2			4	—
Other heart disease	F						1	2	5	1	1	13	9
Other circulatory disease	M							1	1	1		3	—
Pneumonia	F						1	1	1	1		2	—
M	M							1	1	1		—	4
Bronchitis	M					1	1					2	—
Other diseases of respiratory system	M											1	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M					1	1					1	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M							1	4	6		12	—
Motor vehicle accidents	F	1							1	1		—	3
All other accidents	F			1		1						—	—
Totals	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
F	F	3	1	1	1	2	4	15	27	18	1	67	45
Grand Totals	M & F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
M & F		3	1	1	1	5	6	22	45	28	1	112	—

## SECTION "C"

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

#### Water Supplies

##### (i) Quality

To report upon the quality of the water supplies in this district it is necessary to distinguish between public supplies and supplies drawn from privately owned sources.

##### (a) Public Supplies operated by the Council.

The results of samples of water taken from various public supplies and examined bacteriologically during 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959 and 1960 are given below. On the whole, the quality of the various piped supplies operated by the Council is good and in considering the following table it should be borne in mind that more attention is given to those supplies which occasionally give unsatisfactory results than to those which consistently give good results.

#### Results of Bacteriological Examination of Water Supplies from Works Operated by the Council

##### Untreated Supplies.

	Highly Satis.	Satisfactory.	Suspicious.	Unsatis.	Total
1955	62	10	1	14	87
1956	98	4	8	12	122
1957	65	20	7	17	109
1958	53	13	9	22	97
1959	36	2	22	16	76
1960	37	6	10	33	86

##### Treated Supplies.

	Highly Satis.	Satisfactory.	Suspicious.	Unsatis.	Total
1955	68	1	0	5	74
1956	61	1	1	2	65
1957	63	1	0	2	66
1958	56	3	1	4	64
1959	57	0	1	0	58
1960	55	5	2	5	67

In addition to the 153 samples examined bacteriologically during the year, 20 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis, all of which were found satisfactory.

### (b) Private Supplies

Requests are frequently received for samples of privately owned supplies (mostly shallow wells) to be examined. It has not always been possible to comply with the requests received but, nevertheless, in response to such requests, and in other cases where the Public Health Inspectors considered it advisable to do so, a total of 83 samples of private water were bacteriologically examined during the year and gave the following results:—

Number of samples found highly satisfactory ...	15
„ „ „ „ satisfactory ...	7
„ „ „ „ suspicious ...	9
„ „ „ „ unsatisfactory ...	52
	<hr/> 83 <hr/>

These results are the best indication available of the quality of the private supplies in the district. Many of the samples have been taken before protective works had been carried out at the various sources, in preparation for a grant-aided farm water scheme or the erection of a new house.

(ii) Quantity

The adequacy of the supplies varies considerably between one parish and another, and in no parish is a piped supply of water available to every house. Indeed, the distribution of the houses and, in some cases, their elevation, makes it unlikely that they can be supplied from public mains in the foreseeable future. I give below a brief description of the circumstances in various localities at the end of 1960.

(a) **Parish of Llanfair Caereinion**

This parish has the highest population of any in the rural district and contains more houses supplied by water from the public mains than any other parish. Nevertheless, less than half of the houses in the parish are within reach of watermains. Since 1954, water has been extracted from the River Banwy and an ample supply of wholesome water is assured. The problem which remains, however, is one of distribution.



**(b) Parish of Llanfechain**

A scheme of supply for the village of Llanfechain came into operation during 1953. The source is a well in valley gravel from which, after chlorination, water is pumped to a service reservoir. There is no doubt that the works have greatly improved living conditions in the village and have made possible the erection of a fair sized housing estate and school. A number of agricultural properties are supplied and while the amount of water available is comparatively small, it is unlikely that there will be any shortage of supplies for many years within the area of the distribution system.

**(c) Parishes of Llandrinio, Llandysilio, Llansantffraid, Deytheur and Llansantffraid Pool**

These parishes are supplied from a spring at Winllan, Llansantffraid, augmented by pumping water from a well at Parson's Bridge in the Parish of Llandysilio. This source is referred to in the Medical Officer of Health's report for the year 1954, which expresses the belief that the yield of the Parson's Bridge well will be sufficient to meet the demands of the area for many years. Unfortunately, later experience has shown that the well cannot be relied upon during periods of drought. It is now evident that a new source is necessary to meet the requirements of these parishes in the immediate future and I am glad to know that arrangements are being made to provide an additional supply and that the actual work of construction is likely to commence in the near future. During the year under review the supply was augmented by pumping from the supply to Four Crosses Creamery by arrangement with the Milk Marketing Board.

**(d) Parish of Carreghofa**

Part of this Parish is supplied with water by Oswestry R.D.C. but the distribution system is inadequate and new works of water supply are urgently needed to meet the needs of the parish as a whole, including two housing estates owned by the Council. The additional source referred to at (c) will meet the demands of this parish.

**(e) Parishes of Garthbeibio and Llangadfan**

These parishes contain the villages of Foel and Llangadfan, both of which are supplied from a source at Foel. Further development of these villages cannot take place without endangering the adequacy of the supply.

**(f) Parish of Llanerfyl**

The local source supplying the village of Llanerfyl is inadequate to meet the demands made upon it. Rationing of the supply was necessary for a short period during 1959. I consider that a comprehensive scheme to serve the whole of the Banwy Valley is required.

**(g) Parish of Llanfihangel**

The hamlet of Llanfihangel is a comparatively small one of less than a dozen houses. It has no public piped supply and most of the houses are dependent upon a privately owned supply which is inadequate for the needs of the hamlet. Better provision for the hamlet is needed, but owing to the elevation of the locality I understand that it is difficult to provide it with a supply of water at reasonable expense, but I am glad to know that a scheme for supplying the village has been approved in principle.

**(h) Parish of Meifod**

The village of Meifod is adequately supplied and the distribution system was extended in 1954.

The village of Pontrobert was for many years in need of a public piped supply to replace the public and private shallow wells upon which the villagers have had to depend. During 1957 an extension of the Llanfair Caereinion distribution system was carried out which fully meets the requirements of the village and the many properties within reach of the main from Llanfair to Pontrobert.

A satisfactory supply to the village of Bwlchycibau was made available in 1957.

**(i) Parish of Pennant**

I am glad to know that the Council have entered into an agreement with Liverpool Corporation which will safeguard the supply to the village. A connection has been made to the Vyrnwy Aqueduct from which a supply may be drawn to augment the local source.

**(j) Generally**

Much of the district remains without a public piped supply of water and because of the sparsely populated nature of the area it will no doubt require very considerable expenditure to provide a comprehensive distribution system throughout the district. Nevertheless, steady progress is being made towards this goal and when the works now in an advanced stage of planning are in operation the district will have made substantial progress towards a comprehensive piped supply.



(iii) **Plumbo-Solvent Action**

I would not expect any of the piped supplies controlled by the Council to have a marked aggressive action on metals. In two cases, the water is passed through a contact chamber of limestone chippings to counteract any acidity in the water, and the pH value of the water extracted from the River Banwy at Llanfair is also adjusted.

(iv) **Action in respect of Contamination**

No specific action was taken in respect of any form of contamination other than proper supervision of the various sources and the routine chlorination of supplies where necessary.

(v) **Dwelling Houses supplied from Public Mains**

The following table gives the number of dwelling houses and the estimated population supplied from public water mains directly into the houses or by means of standpipes.

Parish.	Supply laid on to dwellings or curtilage.		Supply by Standpipe.	
	Number of Dwellings	Approx. Population	Number of Dwellings	Approx. Population
Works controlled by Council.				
Meifod ... ..	103	360	27	94
Llanerfyl ... ..	34	119	14	49
Llansantffraid Pool ...	153	535	12	42
Pennant ... ..	49	171	10	35
Llangynog ... ..	63	220	16	56
Llangadfan ... ..	30	105	15	52
Llanfair Caereinion ...	215	752	28	98
Llanfihangel, including				
Dolanog Village ...	16	56	—	—
Garthbeibio ... ..	3	10	1	3
Llangyniew ... ..	30	105	—	—
Hirnant ... ..	—	—	—	—
Llandysilio ... ..	52	182	—	—
Llandrinio ... ..	49	171	—	—
Llanfechain ... ..	90	315	—	—
Llansantffraid Deytheur	22	77	—	—
Guilsfield (Without) ...	21	73	—	—
Llanrhaeadr ... ..	60	210	3	10
Total ... ..	990	3461	126	439

				Works not controlled by Council.		
Llanfihangel	...	...	3	10	—	—
Llanwddyn	...	...	102	367	—	—
Carreghofa	...	...	51	178	9	31
Hirnant	...	...	2	7	—	—
Llangynog	...	...	4	14	—	—
Llanrhaeadr	...	...	2	7	—	—
Total				164	583	9 31
Grand Total				1154	4044	135 470

*Note:* The percentage of the population served by public mains in 1960 was greater than in 1959. Nevertheless, it is still only 46.6%.

### Drainage and Sewerage

The need for sewerage the various villages in the District has been pointed out in previous Annual Reports of the Council's Medical Officer. It is pleasing to be able to report some progress.

Five villages have been sewerage during the past few years.

The first was Llanrhaeadr (completed 1954), the second was Llansantffraid (completed in 1955), the third, Llanfair Caereinion (completed in 1956), the fourth, Penybontfawr (completed 1959), and the last, Llangynog, was completed in 1960. These works have greatly improved the sanitary conditions of the villages and have made possible improvements to many houses in the villages which had previously been without bathrooms and drainage systems.

Sewerage schemes are urgently required in several other villages, and I am glad to know that the Council are endeavouring to meet the need.

### Closet Accommodation

In this District closet accommodation does not vary substantially from one year to another, except when new village sewerage schemes are brought into operation. Conversions from pail closets and privies to water closets also take place when houses are improved by means of grant-aided work under the Housing Acts and the Hill Farming and Livestock Rearing Acts and a small number of premises are improved without the aid of a grant.

During the past few years, the number of pail closets and privies converted into water closets under the above scheme is as follows:—



Year	Village Sewerage Schemes	Housing Act Improvement Grants	A.E.C. Grants and others	Total per year
1954	31	5	7	43
1955	73	5	12	90
1956	97	22	17	136
1957	—	22	16	38
1958	—	19	13	32
1959	84	21	6	111
1960	15	22	14	51
	<hr/> 300 <hr/>	<hr/> 116 <hr/>	<hr/> 85 <hr/>	<hr/> 501 <hr/>

On the basis of houses inspected during 1960, I estimate the number of pail closets and privies in the District to be 2,220.

### Public Cleansing

As from September, 1959, the Council have carried out collections of house refuse by direct labour, but have continued with certain contracts for the collection of night soil in some parishes.

At the end of 1960 all the villages and hamlets in the rural district had the benefit of a weekly removal of refuse and all properties adjacent to the roads traversed by the collection vehicle between the various villages and hamlets were also provided with a weekly service.

The cost of the scavenging service during the financial year ended March, 1960 was £3,488—a considerable increase on the cost in previous years. The cost in the immediate future will undoubtedly be more but despite the sharp increase in costs, I hope the Council will extend the service as widely as possible. The number of houses now serviced is about 1,684, being less than half the total number of houses in the District.

### Rodent Control

The following is a summary of rodent control work during the year:—

Type of Premises	No. of Treatments
Dwelling Houses	68
Business Premises	23
Agricultural Premises	22
Refuse Tips	2

The total number of visits made during the year was 1,235.

During the year the Public Health Inspectors carried out the following inspections:—

Public Health	91
Water Supplies	97
Drainage	135
Complaints	16
Factories	14
Infectious Disease	2
Housing Inspections	40
Rural Housing Survey	212
Refuse Collection and Disposal	98
Food and Drugs	48
Meat Inspection	245

As a result of the above inspections the following notices were served, with the result indicated:—

	Informal.	Statutory.	Complied with.
Public Health Act, 1936 ...	15	5	13

### **Shops and Offices**

It was not necessary to take any action during the year.

### **Caravan Sites**

In the early part of the year under review, all licensed sites were in the main satisfactory having regard to the licence conditions then in force under the Public Health Act, 1936.

The coming into operation of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, on the 29th August, 1960, necessitated major improvements on the three sites accommodating a number of caravans, and the sites of individual caravans required improvements of a lesser nature.

Since the licences under the new Act were not issued until towards the end of 1960 and a considerable period of time was allowed in some cases for carrying out the required improvements, not all the licensed sites are up to the requirements of the new licences.

#### *Neuadd Bridge, Llanfair Caereinion*

The maximum number of caravans allowed on this site at any one time was increased during the year from 30 to 40, and major improvements are proposed to comply with the site licence conditions.

### *Pen Pentre, Llangyniew*

The maximum number of caravans allowed on this site at any one time is 20, but at no time during the year were there more than six caravans on the site. Major improvements are required on this site to comply with the site licence conditions.

### *Bryn Tanat, Llansantffraid*

The maximum permitted number of caravans on this site remained at 20, but at no time has the number of caravans approached this maximum figure. Here again, major improvements are proposed to comply with the site licence conditions.

### *Individual Caravans*

During the year four licences were granted under the new Act in respect of individual vans used as permanent places of residence and for holiday purposes. In the early part of the year three Public Health Act licences had been granted. Conditions on all these sites were satisfactory.

## **Swimming Baths and Pools**

There are no swimming baths or pools in the District.

## **Eradication of Bed Bugs**

No action was necessary during the year.

## **Housing**

No. of Official Representations made to the Council .....	4
No. of Undertakings received from owners not to use the premises for human habitation .....	6
No. of premises actually closed .....	2
No. of premises demolished .....	Nil
No. of Houses constructed in the area:	
(a) Council Houses .....	Nil
(b) Private Houses .....	8
No. of Houses improved by means of Improvement Grants under the Housing Acts, during the year .....	22

The following table shows the number of Improvement Grants awarded annually since 1951 and the total amount of such Grants:

Year	No. of Grants Awarded.	Amount of such Grants.		
		£	s.	d.
1951	1	393	0	0
1952	4	926	8	0
1953	4	1179	14	4
1954	7	1994	1	1
1955	18	5794	7	0
1956	27	8726	18	0
1957	19	6659	4	9
1958	15	4986	0	0
1959	20	6576	0	0
1960	22	6247	15	0
Total	<u>137</u>	<u>£43,483</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>



SECTION “D”

Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959.

Part I of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupier prosecuted (5)
(i) <b>F</b> actories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ....	4	2		
(ii) <b>F</b> actories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ....	27	12		
(iii) <b>O</b> ther Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises) ...				
TOTAL ....	31	14		

Outworkers

There are no outworkers in the District and therefore no statistics relating to Part VIII of the Act are included in this report.

SECTION “E”

FOOD

- (1) There are in the District the following numbers of premises where food is prepared, sold or stored:—

Bakehouses .....	6
Butcher's Shops .....	10
Fried Fish and Chip Shops ...	2
General Provision Stores .....	52
Greengrocer's Shop .....	1
Cafes .....	5
Licensed Premises .....	29
Cheese Manufactory .....	1
Confectioner's Shops .....	3

(2) Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, requires the registration of all premises used for the manufacture or sale of ice cream or the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale. The following numbers of premises are so registered:—

For the sale of ice cream ..... 39

For the manufacture of sausages 3

There are no dairies registered by this Council under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949. One producer of T.T. milk within the district holds a Dealer's Licence and five dealers with premises outside the District hold supplementary licences from the Council authorising them to sell T.T. and Pasteurised Milk within the District.

(3) The number of inspections of registered food premises during the year was 10, and in addition 38 inspections were made of non-registered premises. In general the inspections disclosed satisfactory conditions.

(4) Educational activity in relation to food hygiene was confined to advice and discussion during routine inspection of food premises.

(5) Two slaughterhouses are licensed and meat inspection was carried out at these premises during the year.

(6) All meat found to be unfit for human consumption is dyed green. It remains in the possession of the owner and after boiling is used for animal feeding.

The table below gives details of carcasses inspected and condemned in whole or in part, during the year.

## Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	181	—	1	959	260
Number inspected	181	—	1	959	260
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT					
TUBERCULOSIS					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	43	—	—	5	5
% of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	23.75 %	—	—	0.63 %	1.92 %
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part					
% of the number inspected or organ was condemned affected with tuberculosis	3 1.66 %	— —	— —	— —	7 2.69 %
CYSTICEROSIS					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

Total weight condemned: 1,040lb.

## SECTION "F"

### INFECTIOUS DISEASE CONTROL

During 1960, 36 cases were notified: of these 13 were males and 21 were females. The cases were distributed as follows:—

Tuberculosis .....	2 (Pulmonary)
Pneumonia .....	13
Whooping Cough .....	12
Measles .....	2
Dysentery .....	2
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	1 (unconfirmed)
Erysipelas .....	3

The following tables show the age and sex distribution of the major outbreaks.

#### Pneumonia

Age Group	Sex	
	M	F
0-5 years	1	
5-10 years	1	
10-20 years		1
20-30 years		1
50-60 years	1	2
60-70 years	1	
70-80 years		1
80-90 years		3
Age unknown		1
Totals	4	9

#### Whooping Cough

Age Group	Sex	
	M	F
0-1 years		1
2-3 years	1	
3-4 years	1	1
4-5 years	1	1
5-6 years	2	1
6-7 years		1
7-8 years	1	1
Totals	6	6



### **Dysentery**

Two notifications related to a male 32 years and a female 12 years of age. The latter case was due to ~~severe~~ *Scene* dysentery; the former case was not confirmed bacteriologically.

### **Poliomyelitis**

A female (4 years of age) was suspected to have contracted the non-paralytic type of the disease, but confirmation was not made and she completely recovered. There were not any secondary cases.

### **Tuberculosis**

Two notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis were received; a male 47 years and a female 48 years of age. Both cases received hospital treatment and were subsequently discharged.

There were no deaths from this disease during 1960 in the District, and the county death rate for this disease was the lowest ever recorded. This must surely be a result of improved method of prevention and treatment.

### **Mass Radiography**

Once more the mobile unit visited Welshpool and surrounding areas. As there appeared to be a demand for the unit to visit Llanfyllin, where travelling facilities were inconvenient to Welshpool, a request was made for the unit to visit the Borough and recently this was implemented; results show that the request was fully vindicated.

Details of the defects found are appended below, but as previously they include, but do not relate specifically, to cases drawn from the Llanfyllin Rural District.

**Details of Abnormalities of the Chest discovered by Unit "G"**  
**in Montgomeryshire during the period**  
**1st January—31st December, 1960**

<b>Abnormality</b>	<b>Welshpool &amp; District</b>
"New" cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	1
"Old" cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	
Healed Primary Tuberculosis .....	2
Healed Post-Primary Tuberculosis .....	3
Abnormalities of the Bony Thorax .....	1
Congenital Cardiac abnormalities .....	
Bacterial, Virus and Other Lung infections .....	
Miscellaneous (Foreign Body in Lung) .....	1
Failed to attend Clinic .....	1
Acquired Cardiac abnormalities .....	1
	—
Total .....	10
Negative after investigation at Clinic .....	2
	—
	12
	—

### **B.C.G. Vaccination**

The Scheme includes all "leavers". Sixty-seven pupils at Llanfyllin High School were tested, and, of these, 50 were found to require vaccination. All but one accepted and were subsequently vaccinated.

As these children join the 15-20 years and 20-25 years age groups, the rate of decline of respiratory tuberculosis should increase further.

### **Anti-Poliomyelitis Vaccination**

During 1960 the scheme was extended throughout the county to include all persons between the ages of 6 months and 40 years.

The percentage of children born between 1943-1960 who had received two or more injections at the end of 1960 was 85.7%: the highest figure for all Welsh local authorities (national percentage 76.0%).

The total number of anti-poliomyelitis inoculations given in the county during 1960 was 9,174.





